Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1803. No. 828.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate, White and brown Soap, Mould and dip'd Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'is,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

August 8.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other Stockings,	India Cottons, &c &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

August 8.

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hosiery,
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 tresses threads,
30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,
10 hhds. molasses,
4 do. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. sugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. shad,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaister.

☞ *They are giving Cash, for wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans and tobacco.*

August 1. d

Public Sale.

On Monday, the 15th day of August next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. will positively be sold on the premises,

Those two Wooden Houses on the S. W. corner of Washington and King street, at present occupied by Philip Russell and John Violet. For terms, &c. apply to Jonah Thompson, Esq. or

Thos. Patten,
July 27. Auctioneer.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A light travelling COACHEE, sufficiently large for six persons.

Apply to the Printer.

August 4. d

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,

Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,

LONDON particular Madeira, Port in casks and bottles, Colmenar and Malaga } WINES,
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial, Chulan, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Pouchong Souchong, Padra Souchong, Peco Souchong, Bohea } *Fresh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above. June 27. d

Dividend.

In the case of Thomas Moore, *a Bankrupt.*

THE Commissioners named in the Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued against Thomas Moore of the town of Alexandria intend to meet on Monday the 15th day of August next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. John Gadsby, in the said town, in order to make a dividend of the Estate and Effects of said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said Commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend.

Wm. OXLEY, Assignee.

July 14 eo13t.

N. B. Those who have claims against Thomas Moore, are requested to leave them at the Compting-House of Wm. Oxley, previous to the above meeting of the Commissioners.

JAMES BACON
HAS OPENED
A Grocery, Tea, Wine and Liquor Store,

In King street, next door but one to Washington street, where he offers for sale, the following genuine articles, viz.

1st, 2d and 3d quality Muscovado Sugar,
Loaf and lump do.
Best Green Coffee,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Padra Souchong, Souchong and Bohea } *Teas,*
Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, Lisbon and Malaga } *Wines,*
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 dozen,
Jamaica, Antigua, and N. E. Rum,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
5th proof warranted Irish Whiskey,
Country do.
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Albany Chocolate,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
White and brown Soap,
Patent Shot assorted, from 1 to 10,
Best English Gunpowder,
Muscatell Raisins in boxes,
Soft shell Almonds,
Spinning Cotton,
Peppers, black and Cayenne,
Pimento, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon and Cassia,
Durham Mustard, Pickles assorted,
Pearl and Scotch Barley,
Rice, Madder, Allum, Copperas,
Indigo, Glauber Salts,
Olive Oil of a superior quality,
Godfroid's warranted Segars,
Best chewing Tobacco,
Snuff in lb. and half lb. bottles,
Race and Ground Ginger,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Starch and Fig Blue,
Pipes in kegs,
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

He solicits custom from his friends and the public, and not only assures them that he will dispose of his Goods on as good terms as any other house in town, but that he will at all times supply them with the very best articles that can be procured at the different markets.

June 24. d

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in the town of Dumfries, on Thursday the 14th ult. a bright Mulatto servant, named GEORGE, the property of Hector Alexander, merchant, and hired by the subscriber. He is between 20 and 22 years of age, well made, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, is very fair to be a Mulatto, full faced, a little pitted with the small pox, short, straight, black hair; he is by trade a shoemaker.——He had, when he runaway, a white flannel coattee, nearly new, a country cloth do. of a park yellow broad stripe, almost new, a dair of new nankeen pantaloons, white dimity jacket, a pair of striped silk and cotton stockings, and, I believe, some white cotton do. two pair of fine shoes, nearly new, and a fine felt hat half worn. He is an artful fellow, and may attempt to pass himself as a white man. Whoever brings the above fellow to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, or the above reward if confined in any jail so that I get him again.

James S. Drinan.

N. B. Every person is cautioned from harboring him, and masters of vessels from taking him away at their peril.

July 30. eo6t‡

For Freight or Charter,

The BRIG
JOANNA,
Moses Wells, Master;
burthen about 1100 bls. Is a good staunch vessel and sails well. Apply to the master on board, or to

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

Who have for sale,

Sugar in hhds. and bls.
Rum in hhds.
Molasses in do.
Georgia upland Cotton in bales.

August 6. d3t

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing, new Sch't
ALERT,
Azariah Smith, Master,
will sail on Sunday next: She has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will be a constant trader between this place and Boston. For Passage apply to the captain at M'Clean's wharf, or to

Josiah Faxon & Co.

Who have the following GOODS for sale,
38 bbls New England Rum,
57 bbls Beef,
47 bbls Boston Pork,
50 boxes dipt Candles,
40 boxes mould do.
30 boxes Brown Soap,
20 bbls prime Mackerill,
30 kegs James River manufactured Tobacco,
25 reams Writing Paper,
50 casks Rhode Island Lime,

ALSO,

A fresh and general assortment of Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses, Boys and Childrens SHOES as usual, negro men's large coarse SHOES.

August 4. dzw

For CHARTER,

(To a port in Europe without the Straits) the strong substantial SHIP
FAVORITE,
burthen three hundred hogsheads.

A. Henderson, & Co.

August 4. d

For Freight or Charter,

The new Schooner
UNION,
of Boston,
Samuel Hutchens,
Master,
burthen about 90 tons or 800 barrels of flour. Apply to the master on board at Irwin's wharf, or to

JANNEY & PATON,

Who have for sale on board said vessel, 90 tons Plaister Paris.

July 26. d

For NEW-YORK,
(A CONSTANT TRADER,)

The fast sailing Schooner
FRIENDSHIP,
John Quandrill,
Master;
will sail in the course of a few days. For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, lying at Ricketts, Newton & Co's wharf, or to

P. CARE, Union street.

Who has for Sale,

40 kegs Powder,
30 do. Ground Ginger,
30 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 bls. Shad,
50 do. Herrings, and
A quantity of fine and coarse Salt, &c.

July 25. d

For Sale,

2000 bushels Richmond Coal.

Apply to Wm. OXLEY.

August 1. d5t

THEATRE.

On Tuesday Evening, Auguſt 9,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
(For the firſt time here)

A TALE OF MYSTERY,
A Melo Drame.

The MELO DRAME being new to the Engliſh and American Stages, it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that in this ſpecies of Dramatic compoſition, inſtrumental Muſic is occaſionally introduced, during the pauſes of the dialogue, with a view of heightening the effect, and aiding the expreſſion of thoſe paſſions which occupy the ſcene. The preſent admirable piece may be conſidered as the firſt experiment to introduce a new ſpecies of Drama:—On the Engliſh Stage it has ſucceeded beyond calculation, and is preſented to the public of Alexandria, under the ſtrongeſt impreſſion, that it will contribute in an eminent degree to their ratioal pleaſures.

End of the Play, Mr. STORY, will ſing "*The Twins of Latona.*"

To which will be added a Farce,
CALLED
The MIDNIGHT HOUR:
OR,
A WAR OF WITS.

☞ Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin at 7 o'clock preciſely.
Box 6s. Pitt 4s6.
☞ Subſcribers are reſpectfully informed their tickets will be left at Mr Thomas's book ſtore.
☞ *The Public are reſpectfully informed, the Muſical Entertainments of the TURNPIKE GATE, and the SIXTY-THIRD LETTER, are in preparation and will ſpeedily be produced.*
Auguſt 8.

For Sale,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Genuine old Port Wine in pipes and bottles,
Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
of which articles he intends keeping a conſtant ſupply.
James Sanderſon.
Auguſt 5. eo

FRESH SHOES.
S. CLARK
Has juſt opened a large parcel of Shoes,
Ladies kid with heels and faſhionable ornaments,
Beſt black and colored morocco, with and without heels,
Miſſes kid and morocco,
Mens fine and coarſe ſhoes,
Boys ditto ditto,
Childrens red morocco & leather pumps,
Stuff and other ſhoes of almoſt every deſcription, which he is determined to ſell cheap.
Alſo for caſh,
Nankeens,
Silk and cotton Stockings, &c. &c.
Auguſt 5, d7t

Notice.
Any perſon deſirous of taking Pews in the Epiſcopal Church, are reſpectfully informed that there are a few yet to let, both below and in the gallery. Application to be made to
William Fitzhugh,
William Herbert,
George Taylor,
George Deneale, } *Committee.*
N. B. The confined ſituation of the Church Yard, and its being now in a populous part of the town, has rendered it abſolutely neceſſary to reſtrict the right of burial in that ground to members of the Church only: Applications, therefore, in future muſt be made to the Rev. Mr. Davis, who is authorized to grant permits, for which the ſum of three dollars muſt be depoſited, and in his abſence to either of the above committee.
Auguſt 6.

For Sale, or to Rent,
A two ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Duke ſtreet, with every neceſſary building adjoining to it. *Alſo,*
A vacant Lot on Cameron ſtreet, adjoining the Bank. For terms apply to
Lawrence Hooff.
July 21. d15t

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES NOT A DEMOCRACY.

No. 1.

The readers of the *Anti Democrat* are requested to recollect, that on the 29th of June, we adverted to a publication in the Aurora of the 14th ultimo, in which it was asserted that "the Constitutions of the United States are complete and perfect Democracies;" which opinion we endeavoured, even in oposition to Mr. Duane, to disprove. On July 1, we began to publish, in a letter from a correspondent some opinions in support of our former assertions, on the essential qualities of a democracy. To that letter we beg the reader to refer; and we hope that, against Mr. D's arguments, drawn from *Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary*, from the *Baron Montesquieu*, and *from his own ware house of wisdom*, he will find such authorities as will convince him that, *for once*, the Aurora and those who hold the same doctrines respecting our government, must, at least be mistaken.

Thoughts on the essential qualities of a democracy; recommended to the serious consideration of the sober and thinking part of the community.

For the Anti-Democrat.

The deepest thinker of all antiquity, after examining and comparing the theory and practice of upwards of two hundred commonwealths, the justly celebrated Aristotle, whom the great Locke acknowledged "*a master in politics,*" speaking of the *different kinds of government*, observes of the *republic*, that it is "*prone to degenerate into democracy.*"* Doctor Franklin, our countryman, who was certainly read in human nature, held on this point the same opinion as the Stagirite.—Being asked by a lady of Philadelphia remarkable for wit and good sense, on the dissolution of the convention which framed the constitution—"Well doctor what have we got?" "A republic, Madam, if you can keep it." "And why not keep it." rejoined the Lady. "Because," replied the Doctor, "the people on tasting this dish, are always disposed to eat more of it than does them good."

Sixteen years have not elapsed since this prophetic answer of the Doctor, and what do we behold! Men openly and voluntarily assuming the name of *Democrat*, and loudly proclaiming "*the constitution of the United States is a Democracy, the American governments are in every respect completely and perfectly Democracies,*" and those who will not so consider them, "*fools, despicable knaves, or imposters.*"

Such is the dogma and language of the Aurora.† That it is in the contemplation of some men to convert our constitutions, into democracies, may be fairly assumed; that progress has already been made in this work, certain recent acts too plainly indicate; that it is meant to be persevered in, can scarcely be doubted.

"In order to introduce this form of polity, demagogues think they can never too much strengthen the popular party; children descended from the intermarriages of citizens and strangers, all sorts of materials, however impure, are considered as proper aliment for such a government. Above all, demagogues must never cease to convince the people, that under their favorite democracy, they will be at liberty to live as they list. This will procure for them the assistance of the majority; for the greater part of mankind will always be better pleased to live licentiously, than to submit to the restraints of salutary discipline."‡

Do you perceive any resemblance in this account of the practices of demagogues in remote ages, and which in *Athens*, according to *Xenophon*, "placed the bad citizens in a better situation than the good,"‖ to what is in practice in the United States? Ought we to flatter ourselves, that practices which have been attended with so much success in other countries, will produce *no effect in this?*"

It is a truth well established by experience, that there is in every constitution, or form of government, a part of it, which has a tendency to corruption, by means of which it will be sooner or later destroyed, as that part which sustains its political life, has more or less energy.

From the origin of a republic, the democratic part of it, if not steadily watched and powerfully resisted, will continually gain ground. Demagogues arise and encourage the people to disregard, to change or destroy, as it suits their pleasure, fundamental institutions; "*to become managers of their own affairs, and act on every occasion as their own masters*"§ Thus stimulated and advised, *the majority is soon every thing and the laws nothing*; discontent, sedition, conspiracy, and revolution succeeds revolution, till the republic (then a republic in names only) touches the last verge of existence, and falls, to be heard of no more, except, perhaps in the annals of *Democratic History*.

As yet the people, under the constitution of the United States, have enjoyed more happiness, peace and tranquility, than did any of the most ancient states of Greece.

Whether this state of things is to continue; whether the *republic* is to maintain its ground, or give place to a *democracy* & its consequences, is as it would seem in a course of *experiment*. What lover of liberty can be indifferent? what respecter of order, property and life, can be composed in such a crisis?

I proceed to shew, from the definitions of the most accredited lexicographers, and the highest authorities amongst the moderns and ancients, that "*a right in the people to assemble collectively and enact laws, is of the escence of a democracy.*"

Mr. *Walker* in his Critical Pronouncing Dictionary *(a)* (the authority quoted in the Aurora) defines democracy, "one of the three forms of government—that in which the *sovereign power, is lodged in the body of the people.*"

Democracy, in Johnson's Dictionary, is defined—"One of the three forms of government, that in which the *sovereign power* is neither lodged in one man, nor in the nobles, but in the *collective body of the people.*"

The Dictionaire Philosophique defines democracy, "a species of government in which the *legislative power is exercised by the people*"

In the French Enciclopedie, democracy is defined—"One of the *simple* forms of government, in which the *people in a body possess the sovereign power.* Every republic where the sovereignty resides in the people is a democracy."

I shall now produce authorities to ascertain what is here meant by *sovereign power.*

Montesquieu observes *(b)* "When the *body of the people* in a republic, are possessed of the *supreme power*, this is called a *democracy.*"

Labinius says, that "at Athens, a stranger who intermeddled in the *assemblies of the people* was punished with death; this is, (Montesquieu remarks) because such a man usurped the rights of sovereignty. *(c.)* Hence the sovereign power is in the people *assembled*, not in the people individually.

The French Enciclopedist, under the article democracy, above quoted, as if to remove any cavil which might be raised, observes, "Before we proceed further, it is necessary to remark, that in a *democracy* each citizen does not possess the sovereign power, nor even a part of it; this power resides in the general assembly of the people."

Thus we see, according to these definitions and illustrations, in a democracy, the sovereign power is in the people *collectively* or *assembled to enact laws*, and not in a part, or in the people *individually.* Hence it follows, that, *the essence of a democracy*, consists in a power to enact laws being lodged in the body of the people, or the people collectively.

In further proof of this point, I shall content myself, for the present, with a few authorities chiefly drawn from the ancients.

Of the authorities derived from the ancients, they will be principally those which are relied upon by the Abbe Barthelemi, in his celebrated work, entitled the Travels of Anacharsis, the younger, in Greece, more particular those which he quotes in his chapter "of the nature of government, according to Aristotle and other Philosophers," and his chapter of "the present government of Athens."

A right in the people collectively to enact laws, and try offences committed against the laws of the state, is of the essence of democracy. This is the position to be further illustrated.

It may not perhaps be improper, in this place to remark, that it is not meant to convey an idea, that the will of the people, in the enacting of laws, in a democracy is expressed in one way only, or in an assembly where all are collected; this will be ascertained by taking the votes of the people *seriatum*, or successively, in small collections, or tribes, as was sometimes practised in Athens and other cities in Greece, the majority of the whole votes deciding.

Aristotle observes [*d*] "that all matters of deliberation should be decided by *all* the people is consonant to a *democracy* but is susceptible of many variations: for *all the people* may be entitled to deliberate and decide either *collectively* or *successively.*" Hence whether the votes or suffrages of all are given collectively, still it is the majority of the votes of the whole that is to decide in the formation of laws.

Our knowledge and notions of democracy have their source in the ancient democracies, or what we find in ancient writers concerning them. All of modern date have had those for their model. To this source, therefore, we must apply for correct information, relative to their distinguishing characteristics and composition.

The general characteristics of democracy are thus described by Aristotle.

The *nature of democracy requires* that the *supreme authority of the government should reside*, not in the distinguished few but, *in the great body of the people.* *(e)* That all the offices of the magistracy, or at least the greatest part, should be conferred, by lot, on each individual. That *all the citizens* be *alternately distributed in the courts of justice.* That a senate be instituted to prepare those affairs which are finally to be determined on in the *national and sovereign assembly, at which all the citizens* may be present *(f)*

For a particular case I shall select the celebrated Athenian democracy.

Solon determined that the *supreme power should reside* in the assemblies, at which *every citizen should have a right to be present*; and where all ordinances respecting peace, war, alliances, *laws*, imports, and all the great interests of the state, should be finally decided. [*g*]

The assemblies were held in the theatre of Bacchus, in the public market, or in a spacious place near the citadel named the Pnyx. [*b*]

Six thousand suffrages were requisite to give the force of law to several decrees. [*i*] It was not, however, at all times practicable, it seems, to obtain this number; for during the whole course of the Peloponnesian war, it was found impossible, to collect more than five thousand people in the general assembly. [*k*]

Herodotus says that Aristagorus, ambassador from the Ionians, found it harder to deceive one Spartan than thirty thousand Athenians; meaning in a loose way, *the whole state supposed to be met in one popular assembly.* [*l*]

With respect to the Athenian Courts of justice.

"The right of protecting innocence is not acquired at Athens by either birth or riches. As *all may be present at the assembly of the nation and decide on the interests of state*, all are likewise entitled to give their suffrages in the courts of justice, and to regulate the interests of individuals." [*m*]

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* Arist. de Rep. lib. ii.
† Aurora 14th June.
‡ Arist de Rep.
‖ Xenophon: Defence of the Athenian Democracy. "I certainly have no intention of praising the people of Athens for choosing that particular form of government, [a democracy] since, by choosing that form, they have consequently chosen to place the bad citizens in a better situation than the good. This, therefore, I certainly do not praise But this I mean to shew, that having taken such a constitution, they have taken the best means to preserve it.' What these means were every one knows, who has read their history.

§ Practised at Athens. Demosth. pass. im.

[Or, as Mr. Jefferson expresses it, "to manage their own affairs in their own way, unembarrassed with too much regulation.']
[*Edi. E. P.*]

(a) [It will be seen by examination that Walker, whom Duane takes for his authority, makes no pretentions to the merit of definition. He relies for his definition implicitly on Johnson—Ed. E. P.]
(b) Spirit of Laws, book ii. chap 2.
(c) Idem. book ii. chap. 2.
(d) Aristot. De Rep. lib. iv.
(e) Idem. lib. viii.
(f) Idem. lib. iv.
(g) Plut. in Solon.
(h) Thucyd.
(i) Demosth.
(k) Thucyd. lib. viii. chap. 72.
(l) Idem. lib. v.
(m) Plut. in Solon.

There were ten tribu
four for homicide, and si
as well criminal as civil.
These assemblies did
same time, with those o
ing composed nearly o
sons. [*n*]
I do not take into vie
which was a perpetual bo
nate and arch ons, which
one year, and aristocrati
of distributing the citi
courts of justice, as part
ment to the question.
desire more particular
gratified by consulting
Anacharsis, *the younger*
Politics.
TH

(*n*) Abbe Barthelemi

SALEM, Ju
Arrived, brig Min
22 days from St. Pierr
Sailed in company wi
Lukes, for Plymouth.—
res, brig Robert, Thon
port, to sail in 6 days
and Margaret, Wanto
J. to sail in 10 days
Herrick, of Gloucester
Herrick, of do. to sail
Industry, Smith, of
brig Eunice, Bowlan
for produce; sloop L
York, to sail next day
been blockaded for a f
lish squadron, but the
capt. Knowlton sailed.
42 sous per gallon—R
fee 32 sous—Sugar 6

NEW YORK,
By the ship Betsey,
have received a file of
to the 2d of June, incl
very little intelligence
According to a lette
a district near Breme
of May, the French
duchy of Bentheim.
A proclamation wa
May, by the Electo
joining a strict neutral
at the same time, the
Electorate to be in re
attempt at invasion.
male citizens, from
age, were to be enrol
ty of such as disgraced
country, by any act
to be confiscated to th
the population at a
measures, it was ex
an army of 200,000
The Court of Ruſſi
had declared to the F
bert, that it should n
cern the seizure of H
ting of the Elbe an
with respect to any
observe the strictest n
interpose its media
tranquility of the co
A ship arrived at
May, in 10 days fr
accounts that the w
Cronstadt and Rev
and might soon be e

When captain Mi
ley, left Amsterdam
marching in. The
offered Bonaparte a
the purchase of Neu
ture was rejected.

Arrived ship Alm
via St. Lucie; Por
(France) brig Rainb
N. S. schooner Ind
Curracoa.
Cleared, ship R
Gibraltar; brig Sa
Madeira; Rocklan
cois, and a marke
Barbadoes; sloop
muda.
Arrived
Ship Gore, from
Lucie, (J m.) Le
Twins (Scott who
to sail in 3 or 4
Crow to sail in 3
was boarded by th
Sarada & sloop Rac
who pressed six han
Ship Pomona,
(France) via Gibra
lat. 23, 55, long.
from Philadelphia
26th, lat. 24, 36,

There were ten tribunals at Athens, four for homicide, and six for other causes as well criminal as civil.

These assemblies did not meet at the same time, with those of the people, being composed nearly of the same persons. [n]

I do not take into view the Areopogus, which was a perpetual body; nor the senate and archons, which were elected for one year, and aristocratic; nor the mode of distributing the citizens among the courts of justice, as particulars not of moment to the question. Those who may desire more particulars, will be amply gratified by consulting the Travels of Anacharsis, *the younger*, and Aristotle's Politics.

THE MIRROR.

(n) Abbe Barthelemi in Anacharsis.

SALEM, July 29.

Arrived, brig Minerva, Knowlton, 22 days from St. Pierres, (Martinique.) Sailed in company with sloop Betsey, Lukes, for Plymouth.—Left at St. Pierres, brig Robert, Thomas, of Newburyport, to sail in 6 days; schr. William and Margaret, Wanton of Newport, R. I. to sail in 10 days; schr. Freedom, Herrick, of Gloucester; brig Augusta, Herrick, of do. to sail in 10 days; brig Industry, Smith, of Boston, in 6 days; brig Eunice, Bowland, of do. waiting for produce; sloop Lion, Rice, of New York, to sail next day. Martinique had been blockaded for a few days by an English squadron, but they had left it when capt. Knowlton sailed. Prices, Molasses 42 sous per gallon—Rum 50 cents—Coffee 32 sous—Sugar 6 dollars per cwt.

NEW YORK, August 4.

By the ship Betsey, captain Miller, we have received a file of Amsterdam papers to the 2d of June, inclusive. They afford very little intelligence.

According to a letter from Rotenburg, a district near Bremen, dated the 25th of May, the French had entered the duchy of Bentheim.

A proclamation was issued on the 16th May, by the Elector of Hanover, enjoining a strict neutrality; but ordering, at the same time, the whole force of the Electorate to be in readiness to repel any attempt at invasion. For this purpose all male citizens, from 16 to 60 years of age, were to be enrolled, and the property of such as disgraced themselves and their country, by any act of cowardice, was to be confiscated to the state. Reckoning the population at a million souls, these measures, it was expected, would raise an army of 200,000 effective men.

The Court of Russia, it was understood, had declared to the French minister Colbert, that it should not see without concern the seizure of Hanover, and the shutting of the Elbe and Weser; but that, with respect to any thing else, it would observe the strictest neutrality, and would interpose its mediation for restoring the tranquility of the continent.

A ship arrived at Hamburgh on the 7th May, in 10 days from Petersburg, with accounts that the whole Russian fleet at Cronstadt and Revel was ready for sea, and might soon be expected in the Baltic.

When captain Miller, of the ship Betsey, left Amsterdam, a French army was marching in. The Dutch merchants had offered Bonaparte a considerable sum for the purchase of Neutrality, but the overture was rejected.

Arrived ship Alnomac, Gore, Falmouth via St. Lucie; Pomona, Myers, Cette, (France) brig Rainbow, Bergh, Windsor, N. S. schooner Independence, Barberry, Curracoa.

Cleared, ship Resolution, Cumming, Gibraltar; brig Sally, Tracy, Crooker, Madeira; Rockland, King, Cape Francois, and a market, Fame, Newbold, Barbadoes; sloop Blackbird, Patten, Bermuda.

Arrived since our last.

Ship Gore, from Falmouth, last from St. Lucie, (Jam.) Left at Falmouth, brig Twins (Scott who died on the 6th July) to sail in 3 or 4 days; brig Integrity, Crow to sail in 3 weeks. Captain Gore was boarded by the British frigate Desfarada & sloop Racoon, on the 21st June, who pressed six hands.

Ship Pomona, 70 day from Cette (France) via Gibraltar. Spoke July 10, lat. 23, 55, long. 61, 10, sch'r Fox, from Philadelphia, to Bartholomews.—26th, lat. 24, 36, long. 69, 23. a polacre brig from Newbern, North Carolina, to St. Thomas. Saw under the Long Island shore 5 or 6 square rigged vessels bound to this port. Left at Cette, ship Fair American, Speyers, of Bath, for Boston.

August 5.

Capt. Myers, from Cette, has brought out dispatches for the French and Spanish ministers residing in the U. S. He informs us, that the Italian troops were daily arriving—and that the French troops were working day and night on the forts and batteries.

—

We are informed by Capt. Gore from Jamaica, that about forty sail of French prizes had been sent into the port of Kingston, within two weeks; amongst which were, one French frigate, two sloops of war, and several valuable merchantmen, bound from St. Domingo, for ports in France.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

For some days past, we have had repeated reports of the appearance of the Yellow Fever in New York, but as we were in hopes the story was unfounded, we declined saying any thing of it, till the New York papers announce it, by the paragraph relating the death of Lewis Ogden, as below. From this and other information, the Board of Health, as a precaution, have resolved to stop the communication from New York to this city; and we are told, that the same will be published this morning, by them, in hand bills ONLY.

—

Died, at New York, on Monday last, Mr. Lewis Ogden, of that dity. Mr. Ogden died after a very short illness of the yellow fever.

NORFOLK, Aug. 2.

Arrived, schr. Polly, capt. Pearson, from St. Bartholomews. In lat. 28, long. 69, spoke the schr. Sally, Holden, from Newburn, N. C. bound to Jamaica, 10 days out. In lat 29, 34, long. 70, spoke the brig Philaress, Harden from Demerara, bound to Boston, 15 days out.

Schr. Father and Sons, capt. Brian, from Oporto. June 29, in lat. 42, 46, long. 39, fell in with the brig Franklin of Pilleton, a wreck, with nothing standing but her bowsprit, her pumps and windlass gone—she was lumber loaded; the hull not much damaged, but full of water; her quarter boards and nails washed away; she appeared to have been some time in the above condition, as there were many barnacles on her bottom and sides. July 7, in lat. 44, 10, long. 47, spoke the brig Catharine, Bennett, from New York, bound to Bilboa. July 18, in lat. 39, 11, long. 61, spoke the British ship Jeannie, Cowan, from Norfolk, bound to Glasgow.

The Columbia, Day; and Harriet Ann, Cox, were to sail in a few days for this port.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

Arrived on Saturday evening brig Evelina, Capt. Croudhill, 17 days from Cape Francois, on the 31st of July, Cape Henry bearing West 62 miles, spoke sch'r Sally, of and bound to N. York, from Alexandria, all well.

Letters received by the Evelina, mention that the government will neither buy the cargoes of vessels in port, nor permit them to go elsewhere for the purpose of selling. Coffee was 20 cents per pound. American produce in great plenty and no demand.

—

Capt. Wickham, arrived at Philadelphia, left at St. Thomas's, the sch'r Two Brothers, Lawrence, of Alexandria, to sail in a few days for Curracoa.

—

We learn from Boston, that immediately on the receipt of the news of war between Great Britain and France, the Frence Ambassador at Lisbon required the government to declare war against England within 48 hours. We have not learnt the result.

Gibraltar, June 16.

"The Victory came in on Sunday evening. She has taken, on her passage from home, the French frigate L'Ambuscade, and two West Indiamen; but these prizes which she left behind, are not yet arrived.

"The Danish brig Bonaparte, from Cette, for Hamburgh the two Brothers from Cette for Bremen; and the Swedish ship Hopper, from Cette, have been sent in here for examination, on suspicion of the cargoes being French property."

—

Nassau, (N. P.) July 5.

We are sorry to state that there is no Flour, Rice, nor Corn at this market; the *nominal* price of the former article is 15 dollars per barrel. We begin to suspect that the opening the ports to American vessels is not so good a thing as we tho't it to be at the time. A *feast* or *famine* will, for obvious reasons, be the consequence of it, and unluckily, it has began, and indeed with the latter.

July 12.

On Sunday morning, a smart gale commenced from the N. E. it however soon hauled round to the eastward and southward, but still continued to blow with considerable violence, until 1 or 2 o'clock, when it began to abate. Two or three small vessels were driven on shore, but have since been got off. A schooner from Ragged Island, bound to this port, was unfortunately lost in the gale at Bell's Key. Crew and part of the materials saved.

July 19.

The late gale, we are sorry to state, has been much more violent to windward than we experienced it here—and has been productive of more danger to our drogging and other vessels, than we apprehended.

The Rebecca, Chilcot, belonging to Mr. John Armbrister, was lost off St. Salvador—the captain and crew, save one black man, perished.

A vessel belonging to the Messrs. Prat's we understand, was lost at Long Island, and not a life saved.

—

Kingston, [Jam.] July 6.

Arrived at Port Royal; schr. Experiment, Higgs, Charleston; ship Ann, Hayman, London; Castor, M'Kenzie, Norfolk; schr. Industry, Post, Washington; Rainbow, Bradley, do.; Salley, Eldred, do.; Jane, Johnson, Massachusetts; Well Fleet, Sweet, Wilmington; sloop Mary, Fall, Edenton.

LAW CASE.

Circuit court of the district of Columbia, for Washington county, 2d August 1803.

THE UNITED STATES.
versus
BENJAMIN MORE.

The defendant was indicted for charging and receiving fees for the performance of certain duties as a justice of the peace for Washington county in the District of Columbia. At the last term the defendant, More, confessed the receipt of fees as charged in the indictment, but demurred to the indictment, on the ground that, by law, he was entitled to them.

To form a correct view of the case; the following acts of Congress respecting the District of Columbia must be adverted to:—

By the act of Feb. 27, 1801. C. 86. Sec. 1. It is declared that the laws of Maryland as they now exist shall be and continue in fore in that part of the said district, which was ceded by that state to the United States.

By Sec. 11, of the same act, it is enacted, "That there be appointed in and for each of the said counties, (meaning Alexandria county formerly part of Virginia, and Washington county, part of Maryland) such number of discreet persons to be *justices of the peace*, as the President of the United States shall from time to time think expedient, *to continue in office five years*; and such justices having taken an oath for the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, *shall in all matters civil and criminal and in whatever relates to the conservation of the peace*, have all the powers vested in and shall perform all the duties required of justices of the peace, as individual magistrates, by the laws herein before continued in force in these parts of the District, for which they shall have been respectively appointed; and they shall have cognizance in personal demands to the value of 20 dols. exclusive of costs; which sum they shall not exceed. Any law to the contrary notwithstanding; and they shall be entitled to receive for their services the fees allowed for like servies by the laws herein before adopted and continued in the *eastern* part of said District."

By the act of May 3, 1802, chap. 52. Sec. 8.—"So much of the act of Feb. 27, 1801, as provides for the compensation to certain justices of the peace thereby created, and for compensation to jurors attending the within said district, except so much thereof as relates to their travelling expences attending the same shall be, and is hereby repealed."

The eastern part of the said district is that part of it which formerly composed a part of Maryland, and is now called Washington county. In Maryland the justices of the peace take cognizance of small debts, not exceeding 10l. and receive certain fees for their services.

The *main* point of defence taken in the present case, and on which the decision of the court turned was——"that the defendant, as justice of the peace, having cognizance in personal demands to the value of 20 dollars—and being appointed to the office by the President of the United States under an act of Congress—must be considered as a *judicial officer* of the United States—and consequently that by Art. 3, Sec. I. of the Constitution of the United States, the act of May 3, 1802, chap. 50, Sec. 8—which repeals so much of the act of Feb. 27, 1801, chap. 86, Sec. 8—as gives a compensation for their services, to justices of the peace in said district, is unconstitutional and void; it being provided by the said Art. 3. sec. 1. of the constitution that the judges both of the supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behaviour; and shall at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The case was argued yesterday, by Mason district attorney, for the United States—and by the defendant himself and Woodward and Caldwell for him—and on this day.

The court gave judgment in favor of the defendant. Cranch and Marshall justices were of opinion, of Kilty chief judge—That a justice of the peace for Washington county in the district of Columbia is a judicial officer of the United States under the constitution—and that therefore the act of Congress of May 23. 1802, chap. 52, so far as the same relates to the abolition of the fees of justices of the peace is unconstitutional and void.

[*Nat. Intel.*

Washington Tavern.

RANDOLPH MOTT

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. PETER HEISKELL, sign of

General Washington,

Where he continues to keep a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT for Travellers & others. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for their former custom, and hopes from his attention to business to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage of a liberal public.

August 8. eo

Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Girl from 10 to 13 years of age. A liberal price will be given for one well recommended.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 8. d6t

FLAX SEED.

The highest price given for Flax Seed.

A. Smith & Son.

(a 5 d)

Bruff's

Patent Teeth Extractor,

By means of which the operation of tooth drawing is rendered infinitely easier, safer, and more expeditious than by any other mothed hitherto discovered.

The subscriber having purchased the

Exclusive Right

to the use of the above instrument, for the district of Alexandria, offers his services to those who may need assistance in that line.

CHARLES DOUGLASS.

Harper's wharf, Prince street,

August, 1. eo4w

For Sale,

A healthy, stout, young Negro Woman. Enquire of the Printer.

August 3. d

For Sale

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

A few boxes Essence of Spruce, with directions how to make the Beer.

THOS. PATTEN.

July 18. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

☞ *Notice of Removal.*

DOCTOR HAMILTON has removed to the lower part of King ſtreet, upon the corner of Water ſtreet, where he, as uſual, continues the practice of Medicine in all its branches.

July 29. d

Lands for Sale.

The ſubſcriber wiſhes to ſel- a TRACT of LAND, ſituate near th foot of the Blue Ridge and Short Hi is, in Loudoun county, Virginia: Bounded partly by the Potomac River, within two miles of Harper's Ferry and the mouth of Shenandoah. It is a ſtrong, good ſoil, anſwering perfectly well for plaiſter of Paris, and contains by patent 2340 acres. It is ſo well known, as a valuable and fine tract of land, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary, as thoſe who incline to purchaſe will of courſe view and examine it. A clear and indiſputable title will be given by the ſubſcriber. There is no mortgage, judgment, debt, leaſe, claim, or demand whatſoever againſt any part. It having been always let to tenants at low annual rents, who are raiſed and removable at will, but the occupying tenants (through favor only) have been permitted to claim from any coming-in tenant, one half of the depoſit money, as ſettled between them for improvements and good will; the other half going to the landlord. There are at preſent ſixteen or ſeventeen tenants upon the eſtate at very low rents: and it is recommended as an object well worth the attention of any perſon who would purchaſe the whole, and parcel it out into leſſer farms, the reſident tenants and others wiſhing to buy parts of it. The terms are a portion of one fourth paid down in money, or approved negociable paper, the remainder in one, two or three years as may be agreed on, carrying intereſt from the day of ſale. Application may be made perſonally, or by letter, to the ſubſcriber reſiding at Warburton, on Potomac River, near Alexandria, to Mr. James M'Ilheney, near the premiſes, or to Mr. John Janney, merchant, Alexandria.

Thos. Atwood Digges.

July 20. eotm

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 23d Auguſt next,

A two ſtory Frame HOUSE, ſituated in an alley leading to the Market Square, commonly called Gretter's alley. Said Houſe and Lot is encumbered with annual rent of 4l. 2s. All other particulars are unneceſſary, as it is preſumed the purchaſer will wiſh to view the property. The terms of ſale are caſh.

Sally Clements,
Geo. Gretter,
Chas. Gretter.

N. B. Should the day prove unfavorable, it will be ſold the next fair day.

July 27. d3teods

Genuine Port Wine.

Juſt received per brig Commerce, captain Baldwin, from Oporto, and will commence landing this afternoon,

90 Quarter caſks Port Wine, 50 ditto, ditto, ſuch as is uſually ſhipped to the London Market, for ſale by

J. & T. VOWELL.

July 11. d.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th of July, a negro man named

MOSES:

he is a tall boney man, about 6 feet high, not very fleſhy, has a remarkable ſcar acroſs the middle of his noſe, his hair long and ſtrait for that of a Negro, though not tied. He has been ſeveral times ſeen ſculking about Alexandria. Any perſon who will deliver me the ſaid Negro, or ſecure him and give me information thereof, ſhall receive the above reward.

AUG: J. SMITH.

Fairfax County,
Aug. 3. eo

☞ *Notice.*

A Court of Enquiry, for the 2d Legion of the Militia of the Diſtrict of Columbia, will be held at the Court Houſe, in the town of Alexandria, on Thurſday the 11th inſtant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the aſſeſſment of fines on officers for neglect of duty; for the remiſſion of fines (on good cauſe ſhewn) impoſed by the battalion courts of enquiry, and for the performance of other duties preſcribed by law, where all perſons intereſted are requeſted to attend.

Auguſt 3. d7t

JAMES KENNEDY, ſen.

King Street,

Reſpectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Stre, Baltimore, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchaſed at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

CASES OF CURES—*by Hamilton's Worm Deſtroying Lozenges.*

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with forenets and with obſtructed and difficult breathing

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper, he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to emales, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine pas performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Chriſtian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South ſecond-Street. The firſt application enabled hr to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one botle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of heath and ſtrength JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before Ebnezerger Foron, Eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace fo Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and form obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort, flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia, or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful, and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſprits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and fluſhed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have immediate recourſe to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Paticular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte,

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, Jauuary 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to al appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quit repeled with very ſmall living animals. No tone of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the faſhionable through out Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ring worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime & ſcurf which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER,

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions—to reſtore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences—a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs—ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache—and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe *by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Frederickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Green, how, Williamſburg; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.*

Notice.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *William Triplett*, of Round Hill, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them forward for adjuſtment and payment; and all thoſe indebted to the eſtate are reſpectively called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wiſh to cloſe all the accounts, and ſettle with the legatees as ſoon as poſſible.

Charles Little,
Geo. Triplett, } *Ex'trs.*

July 7. eo

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